# Social statistics by industry

## - Introducing the social dimension into environmental accounts

**Maja Larsson & Martin Villner**

# What I will talk about today

- Why there is a need for a social dimension
- Method behind – the survey of living conditions in Sweden
- Some results and different ways of analysing data
- Future - other possible surveys to use

# WHY?

- Serve as an information system for sustainable development - also the social dimension
- Policy interventions have social effects
- Some environmental concerns are also social, for ex. health aspects of chemical use and air pollution

→ **Therefore need more social information in the SEEA**

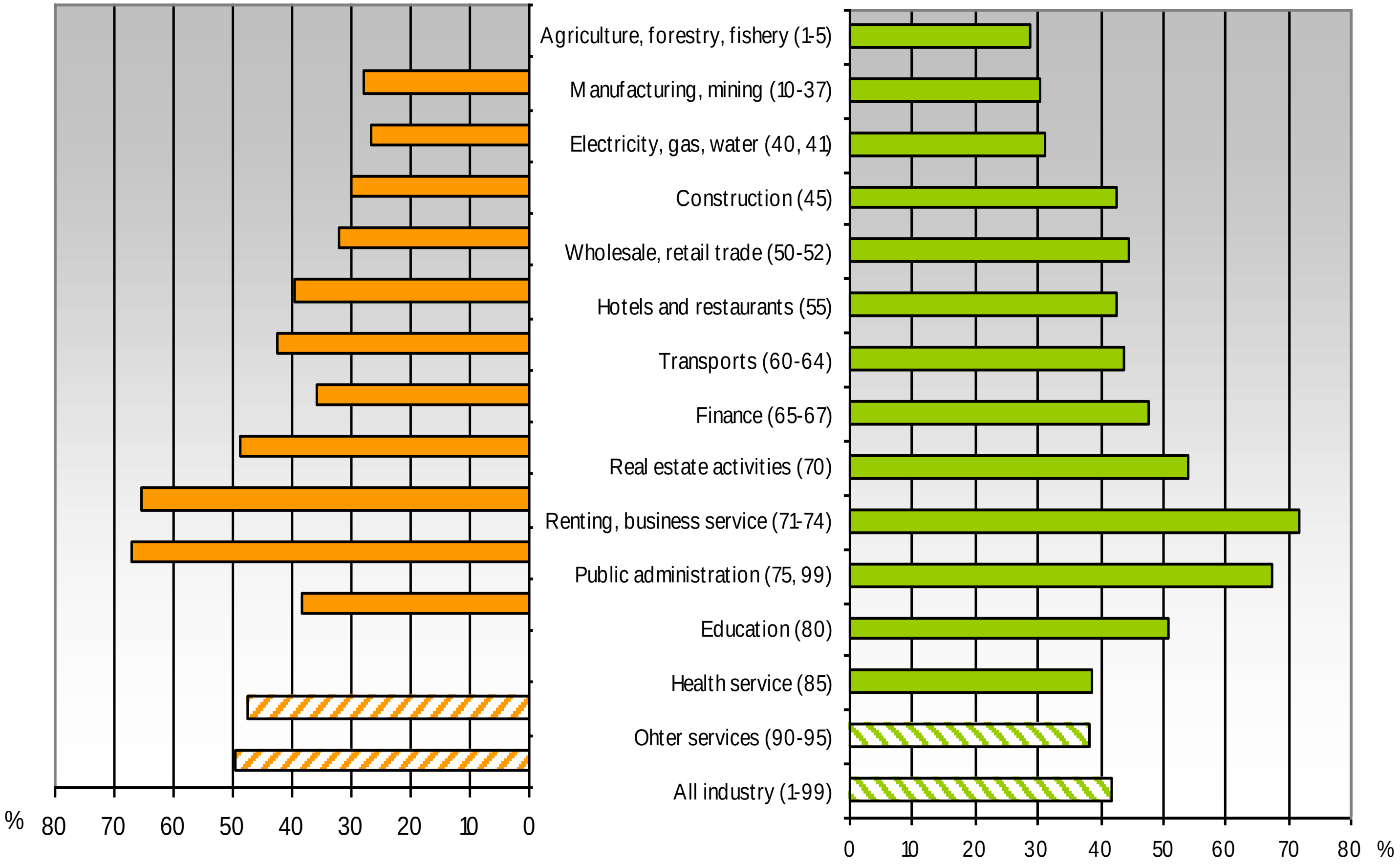
# Purpose of the project

- To choose suitable data and present it in a form that is comparable to the environmental and economic data
- To discuss with the data providers what aggregation level and data quality is possible
- To complement the environmental accounts with also the social dimension of sustainable development

# 4 Areas

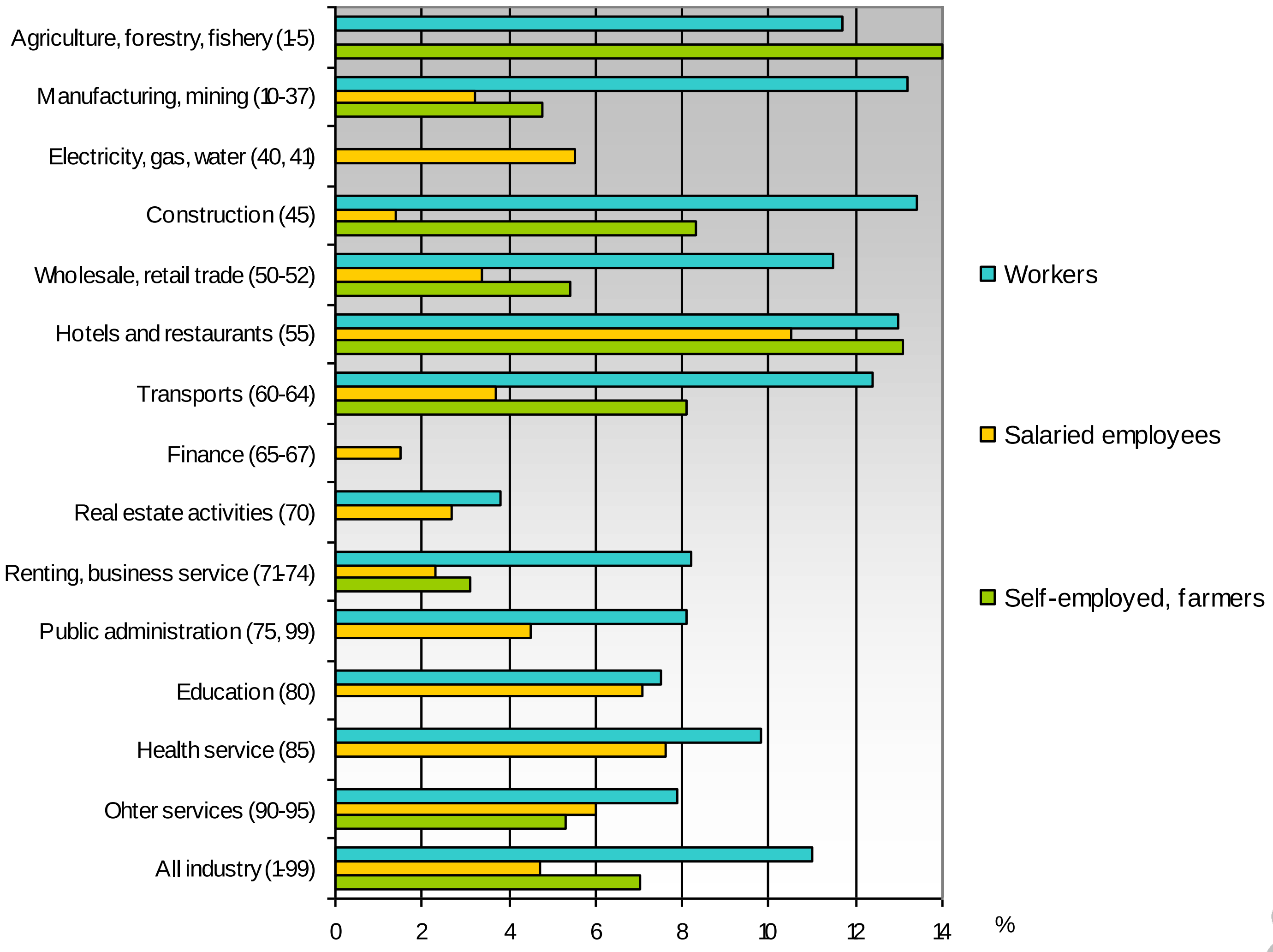
- Working environment (7 indicators)
- Health (7 indicators)
- Financial problems and material assets (5 indicators)
- Social networks and political resources (7 indicators)

# Mentally strenuous work

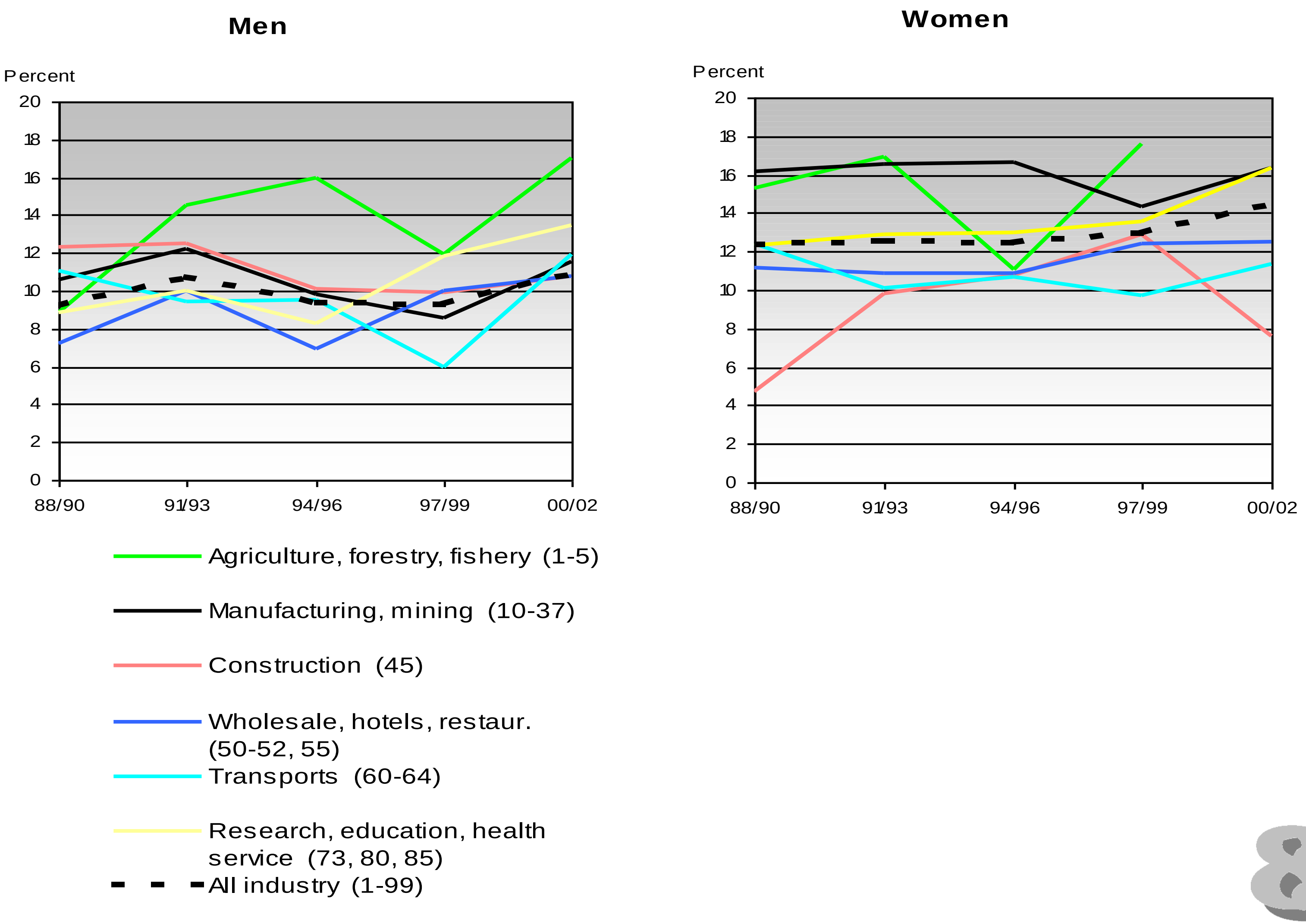


Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden

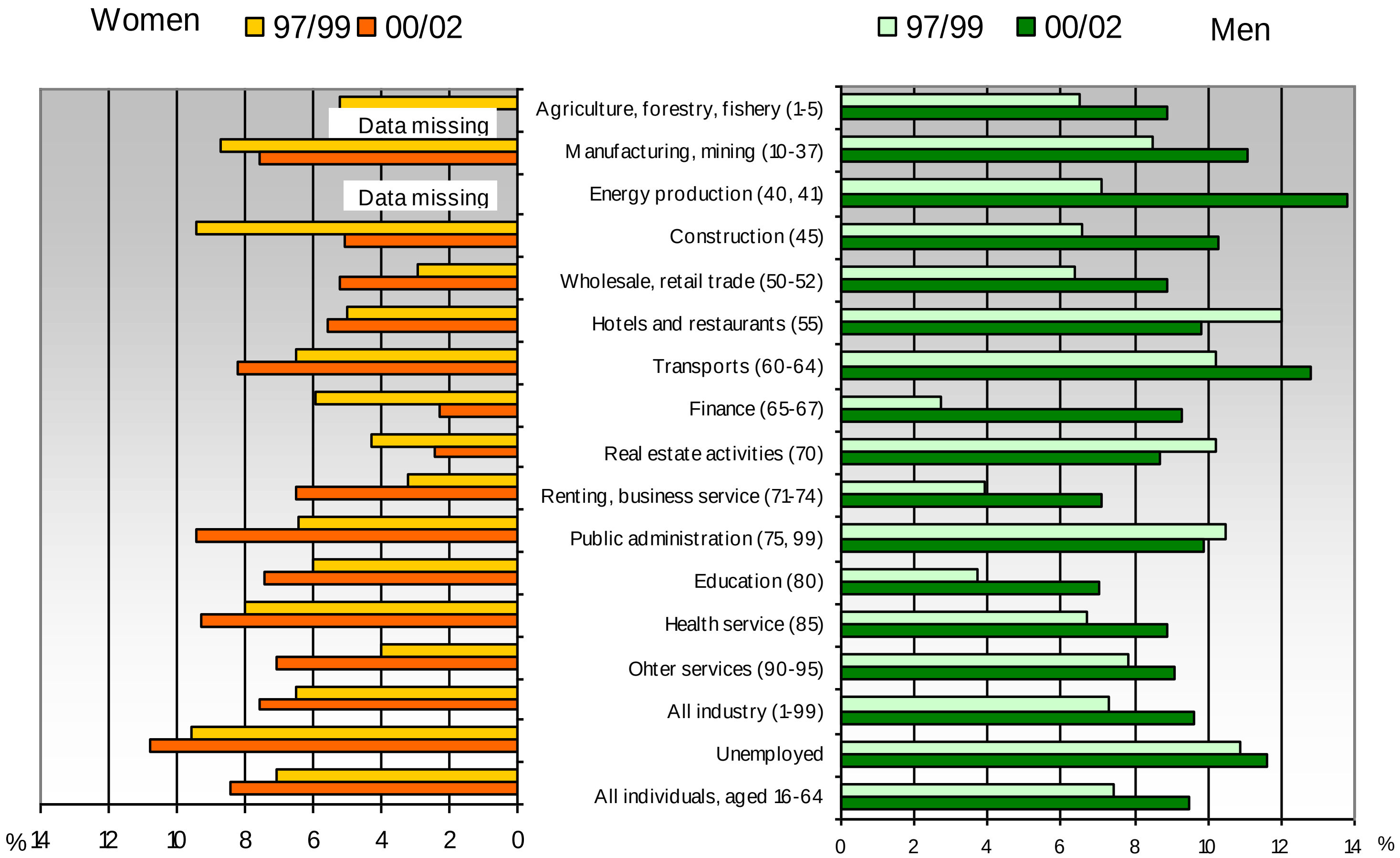
# Accidents at work



# Severe problems because of long illness

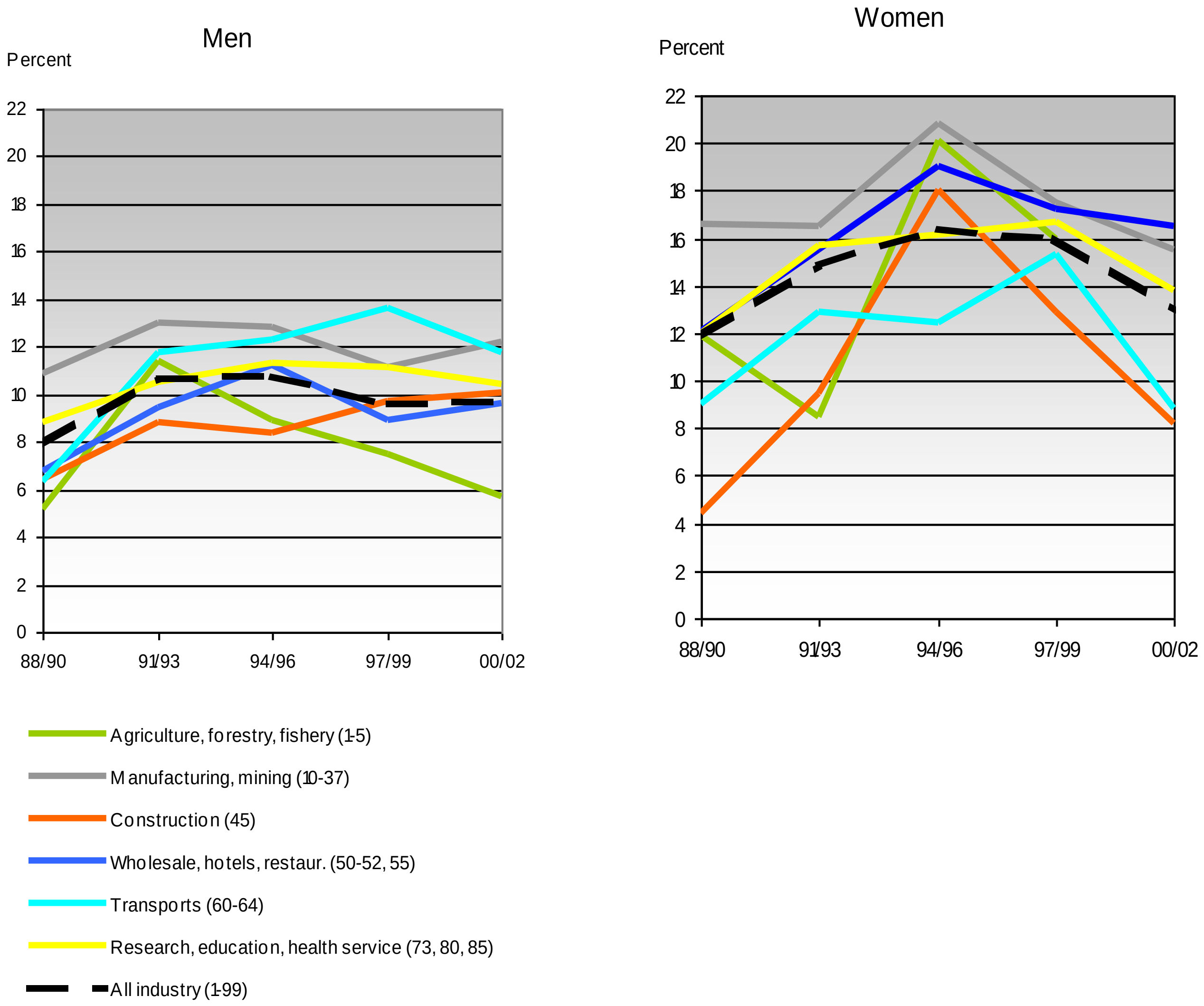


# Obesity

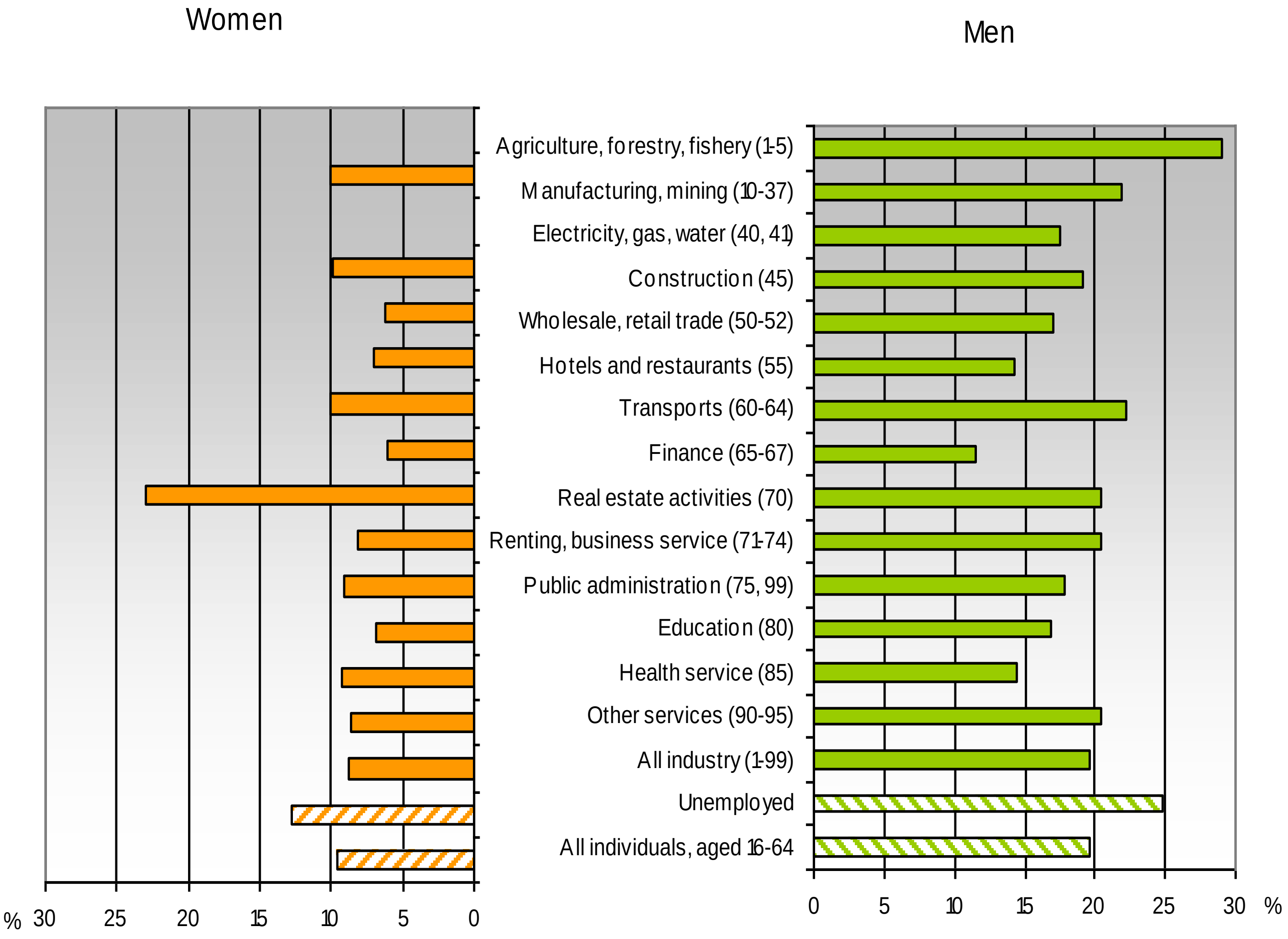


Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden

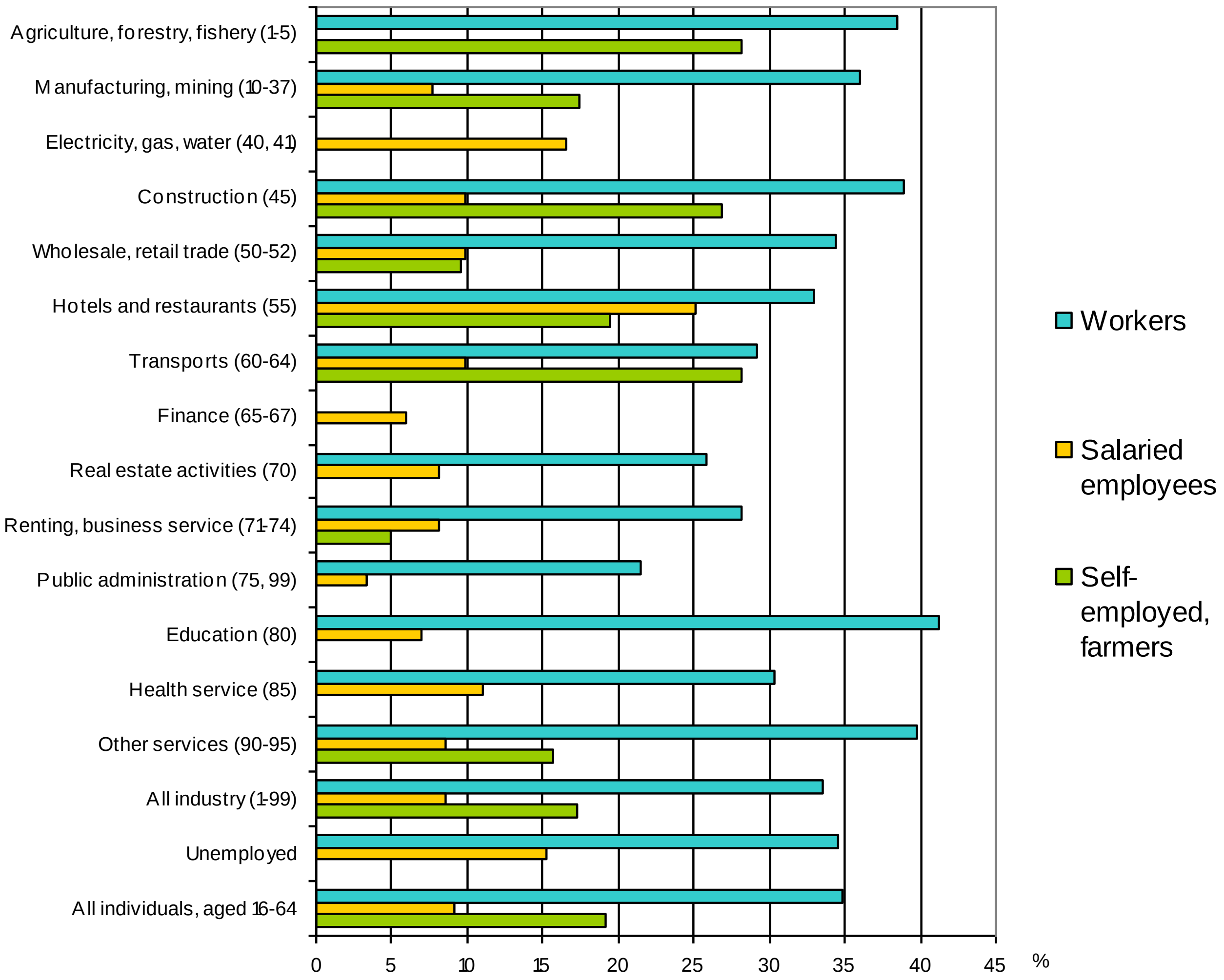
# No cash reserve of SEK 13 000



# No close friend



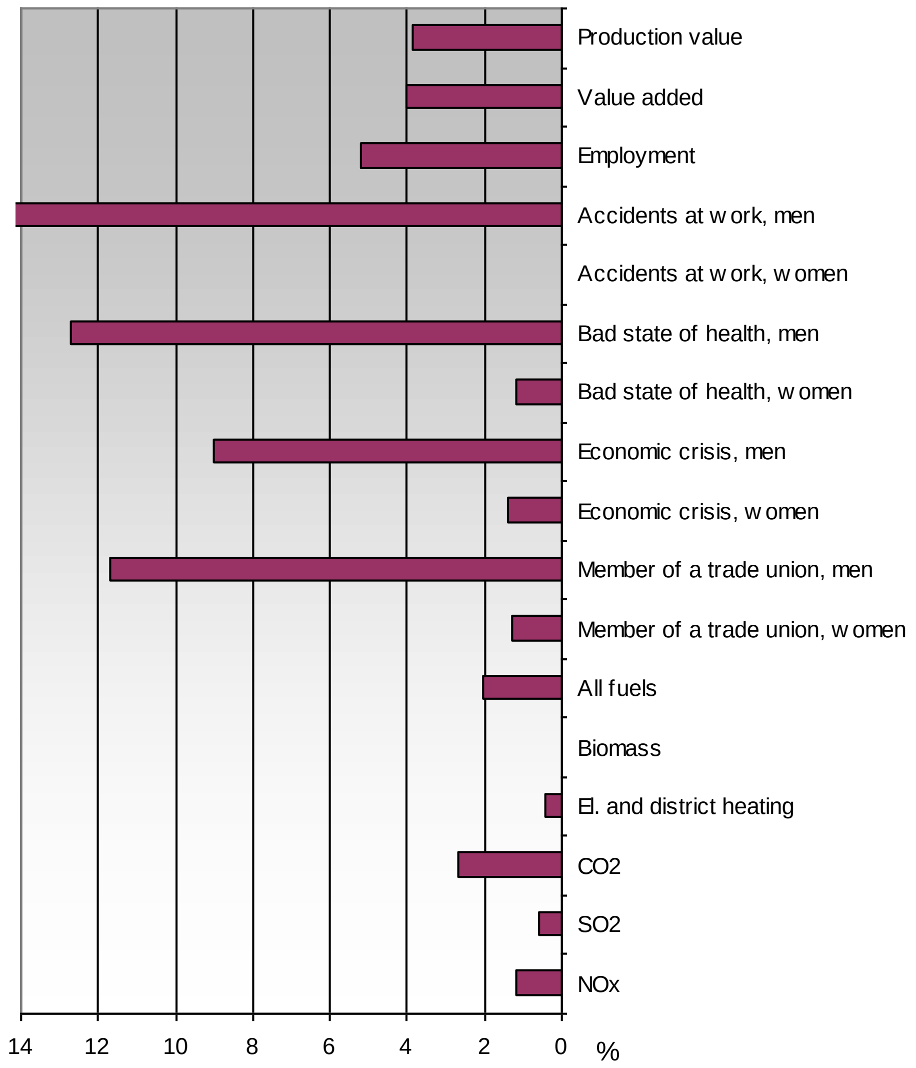
# Lack the ability to appeal against a public authority



# Other ways of presenting data

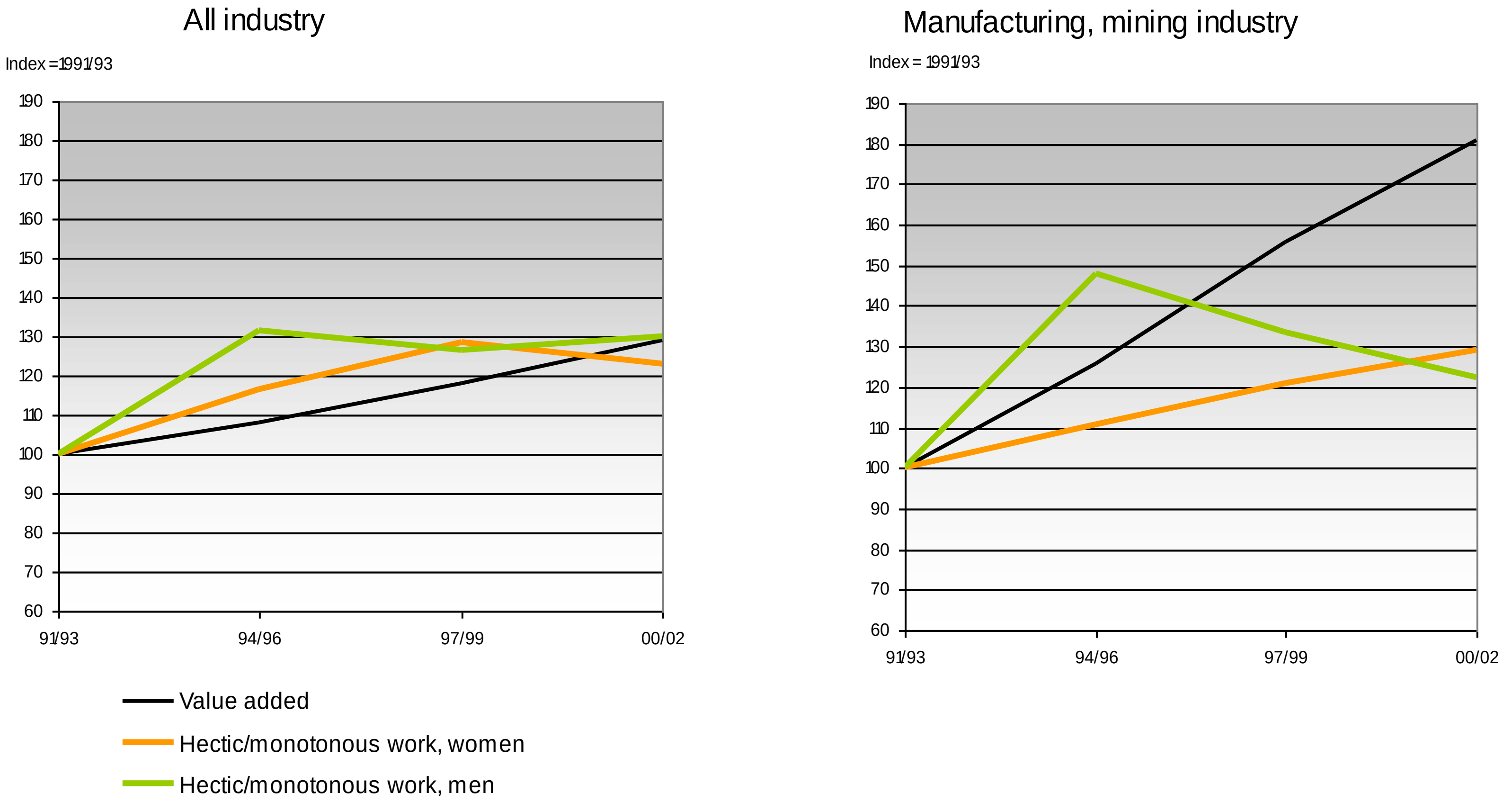
- Environmental profiles
- Decoupling
- By level of education
- By region
- By age

# Profile – the construction industry



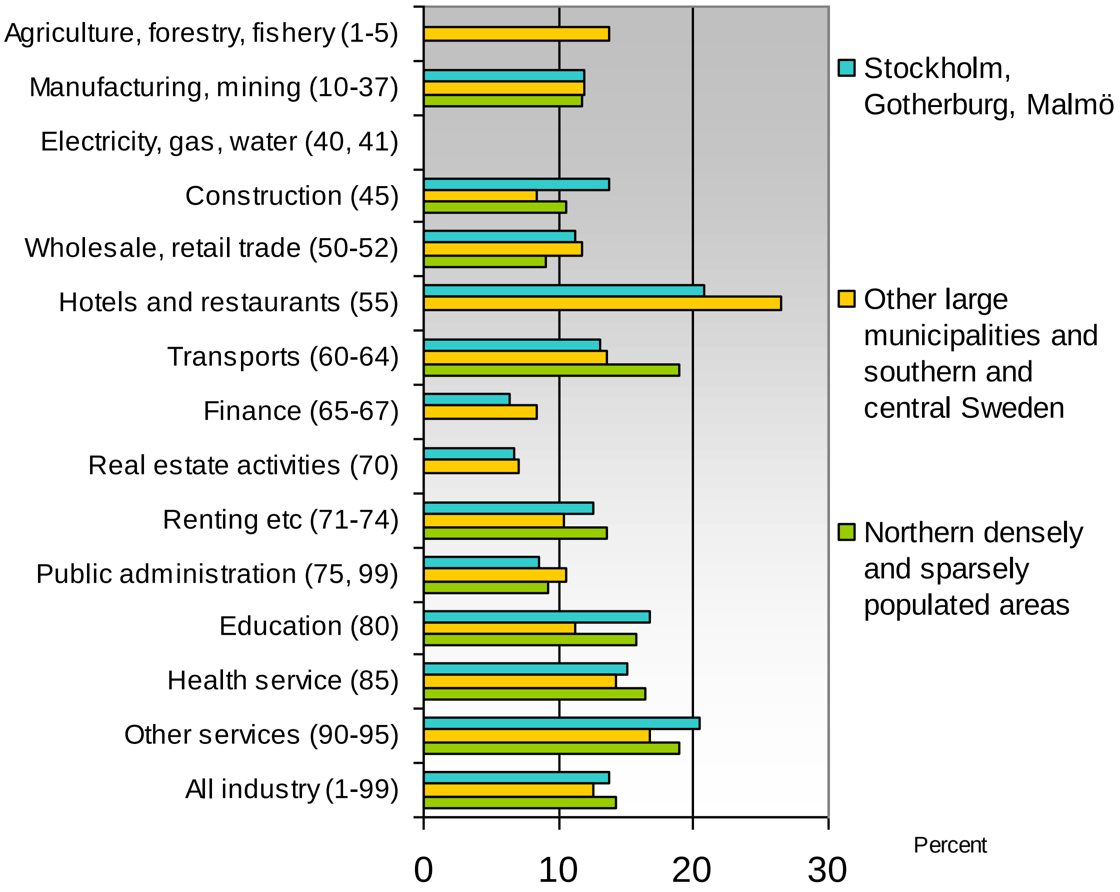
Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden

# Decoupling - hectic/monotonous work


All industry

Manufacturing, mining industry

# By region – economic crisis


Agriculture, forestry, fishery (1-5)
Manufacturing, mining (10-37)
Electricity, gas, water (40, 41)
Construction (45)
Wholesale, retail trade (50-52)
Hotels and restaurants (55)
Transports (60-64)
Finance (65-67)
Real estate activities (70)
Renting etc (71-74)
Public administration (75, 99)
Education (80)
Health service (85)
Other services (90-95)
All industry (1-99)
0
10
20
30
Percent
Stockholm, Gotherburg, Malmö
Other large municipalities and southern and central Sweden
Northern densely and sparsely populated areas